PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

Tides, Sun and Moon. BY C. J. LYONS.

Day	June	High tide	High tide	Low tide		Sun rises	Sun sets	rises	
				a. m.				p.n	
Mon	16				9.30		6.43	6.	
rues					10.30		6.43		
Wed	18	4.40			11.20		6.44	8.	
Thur	19		5.00	9.30	12.00	5.18		9.	
Fri	20	6.10	5.40	10.30	a.m.	5.18	6.44	9.	
Bat	21				0.40				
8uu	22	7.30			1.30		6.45	(0000Ac)/4	
		100			2				

The whistle of the Honolulu Steam Planing Mill is blown daily by electric signal from the Survey office precisely at Honolulu mean noon. It sounds again at 28 min. 33 sec. past 1 o'clock p. m. of Honolulu mean time, to correspond with 12h. 0m. 0s. as given by chronometers set for Greenwich mean time. This last is especially for the benefit of mariners and jewelers.

Meteorological. Mon. 8 30.11 30.08 75 83 0.05 Mon 9 30.13 30.09 74 82 0.10 Tues 10 30.16 30.10 75 78 0.00 Wed 11 30.17 30.10 73 82 0.21 Thur 12 30.14 30.08 74 82 0.01 Fri.. 13 30.07 30.03 74 79 0.00 Sat.. 14 30.08 30.04 73 81 0.00

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. THURSDAY, June 19. Stmr Akamai from Waianae and Waia Stmr Lehua from Hamakua.

Stmr James Makee, Macaulay, from Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, from Koo-

DEPARTURES. Stmr Kaimiloa for Kauai.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr W G Hall for Hawaii and Maui Stmr Akamai for Waianae and Waialua at 9 a m. Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, for Wai-anae, Waialua and Koolau at 9 a m. Stmr Lehua, Clarke, for Nuu and Haka-

lau at 4 p m. Schr Luka for Kohala. Jap stmr Sagami Maru, Kenderdine, for Yokohama at 12 m.

VESSELS IN PORT. USS Charleston, Remey, from San Fran. HBMS Acorn, Pollard, Esquimault. Bktne Morning Star, Garland, Gilbert Ilds. Bktne Morning Star, Garland, Gilbert Ilds.
Bk Omega, Brown, Hongkong.
Bktne Planter, Dow, San Francisco.
Ship Borrowdale, Guthrie, Liverpool.
Bk F S Thompson, Potter, San Francisco.
Bktne Discovery, McNeil, San Fran.
Tern Marion, Hodson, Eureka.
Bktne W H Dimond, Drew, San Fran.
Bk Thor, Steinert, Newcastle, N S W.
Bk Jas Cheston, Plum, San Fran.
Bk Omeo, Newcastle, N S W. Bk Omeo, Newcastle, N S V

Bk Ophir, Newcastle, N S W
Bktne S N Castle, Underwood, San Fran.
Bk Jas Cheston, Plumb, Port Townsend.
Stmr Sagami Maru, Japan. Bk S C Allen, San Francisco. Bk Ceylon, Calhoon, San Francisco.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The stmr Jas Makee brought 2,618 bags

sugar from Kapaa. The schooner Luka brought 1,800 bags of sugar from Kohala. The steamer Lehua brought 2,550 bags of sugar and 50 head cattle from Hamakna.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Regular cash sale by Mr. James F. Morgan at 10 o'clock to-day.

The steamer W. G. Hall sails on her usual route this morning at 10

Look in our advertising columns for a notice of sale of Kealia blooded stock.

The executive committee of the evening next.

The Japanese steamer Sagami Maru sails for Yokohama at 12 o'clock to day.

A rifle has been found. The owner may apply to F. R. Harvey, waiian Government should inform the I. I. S. N. wharf.

Bids are wanted at the Interior Office for furnishing 12,000 feet of eight inch water pipe. See notice elsewhere.

shortly. This morning's ADVERTISER con-

in the advertisement. The Nominating Convention of our side." the Reform Party will be held at the Old Armory Saturday evening at that the right to terminate a treaty at 7:30 o'clock, to nominate a Noble to pleasure is a "sovereign right," to be absorbing all available territory has been treaty with the United States were

erly entitled the "Honolulu Diocean Magazine and Quarterly Record of Church work for the Diocese," has been issued. It consists of sixteen pages, octavo, and is published under the direction of Bishop Willis.

At a meeting of the Pioneer Building & Loan Association held yesterday, a charter was accepted, and the following persons were elected as Directors: G. E. Boardman, F. T. Richardson and Henry Smith.

FUREIGN RELATIONS.

Minority Report of the Committee Presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. H. P. Baldwin, June 14,

(Concluded.)

STATEMENT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE COM-MITTEE COMPARED WITH THE FACTS. After careful examination of the testimony before us, I fail to find as charged by the majority report, that a certain duplicity has never been absent from the transactions of the Cabinet in respect of the Treaty matter. The evidence particularly of Messrs. Austin, Thurston and Damon is straightforward, and carries conviction that they in no way wish to cover the truth. Rep. Kalua's resolu-tion did not call for private correspon-dence nor for Cabinet minutes. Nevertheless the Minister of Foreign Affairs has shown me the Cabinet minutes relating to Treaty matters, and is ready at any time to show the same to the rest of the committee. I find no evidence whatever that the obnoxious clause relating to "landing troops" was in any way premeditated, but that it was merely sug-gested by Mr. Carter that the United States might ask that this clause be put into the Treaty, if they were to guarantee the independence of Hawaii. Minister Ashford says, that this clause was at first unanimously agreed to; that

after discussion it was subsequently struck out, for the reason that it would give the existing Government in the country too much power, and because His Majesty would certainly object to it, but that he understood it might be in-serted afterwards in Washington. Mr. Ashford's statement on this point is not corroborated by any evidence, either oral or documentary, and is positively denied by all the other members of the Cabinet, who state that the first time the clause came before them in written form, they decided unanimously that they would not consent to any such proposition.

The evidence of Messrs. Austin, Thurston and Damon differs in minor points, but agrees remarkably in all important points, more especially in regard to the motives that governed their ac-

tions from first to last. The majority report, in order to show that the "Ministerial utterances" were not reliable, brings up an important point to illustrate the charge (alluding to "Additions to Article 4"), that Minister Austin positively says that these additions only came in much later, as a sequence to the discussion of the other Articles, and Minister Thurston corroborates this, whilst Ministers Damon and Ashford distinctly state that the clause appeared in appendix, at the very first presentation of the draft."

Now all the evidence before us goes to show that the Cabinet had several meetings to discuss the proposed Treaty; that they first had a penciled copy, then a type written copy, and it is not at all to be wondered at that after a lapse of ten months there should be a slight difference of recollection as to the exact Cabinet meeting at which the "Landing of troops" clause was first brought up for consideration, besides which I can find no statement in Minister Austin's evidence that the troop clause "came in much later." The main point in con-nection with this clause is not when it first came up for consideration, but what was done with it, upon which the three

Ministers concur. The majority report characterizes the remarks made by Minister Thurston to His Majesty at the Cabinet council of December 20th last, as being "rather brutal."

This is, to say the least, a very extravagant, inappropriate and unwarranted use of the term. Mr. Thurston's remarks at that time, in calling on His Majesty to do what he (Thurston) considered to be His Majesty's duty, were plain and positive, but in no sense of the term could they be characterized as

CONCLUSION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE

COMMITTEE. After discussing a number of irrelevant matters not included in the resolution of ance. the house, such as rumors of annexation; the motives of the ministers; the delud-ing or intimidating of His Majesty, the majority of the committee conclude that there were two objectionable clauses in

the proposed Treaty, viz.:

1. "One in Article 4, by which we were to be deprived of the sovereign right of concluding treaties with other

2. "One in Article 6, by which we were denied the equally sovereign right of terminating the treaty otherwise than by unanimous consent."

THE COMMITTEE'S FIRST POINT. The majority of the committee advance no explanation of their first point, make no argument and give no reasons

for their conclusion. The reason that they do not is self-Hui Kalaiaina meets on Saturday evident, from the tact that there is no such clause in the treaty, nor any semblance of such clause. This statement of the committee is therefore a direct and uncalled for misrepresentation.

The only mention of treaties in such section, is that in consideration of the United States guaranteeing the independence of the Hawaiian Islands, the Ha-United States of any treaties which it proposed to negotiate with any other country. There is no suggestion of the consent" of the United States being required, or of any limitation to be placed upon our present rights in that respect. As the first point made by the majority of the committee, has absolutely no It is not customary to bind the re- foundation in fact, it is not necessary to port of the Board of Immigration | consider it further than to call attention |

THE COMMITTEE'S SECOND POINT. The committee's second point is that tains an announcement of the opening of the Pearl City Lunch Room, at our incipient neighbor city. The full list of attractions will be found of this section as binding us "perpetu-ally" and "the perpetuity obligation on

The committee advances no proof, reason, argument or precedent to show fill the vacancy caused by the resig-nation of the Hon. J. A. Cummins. sacredly guarded, or that there was any proposition to "bind ourselves perpetution has ever been the subject of consid-sugar is concerned, I contend that it will The first number of a new quart- ring to certain letters from Mr. Carter written since the initiation of Cabinet action concerning the treaty, and in the light of subsequent action by the United

So far from the right to terminate a treaty at pleasure being a "sovereign by this country there is not one which Lansing, S. B. Rose, W. A. Bowen, right," not to be modified or parted with, guarantees our independence.

J. H. Fisher, J. M. Dowsett, A. W. it is and has been continuously treated. The "recognition" of our independence.

to be varied according to varying circumstances and as the parties may think

their interests require. Reference to Hawaiian treaties shows that "The peace and friendship" subsisting between the two countries is "bereby confirmed and declared to be

perpetual." According to the logic of the majority of the committee, this country was therey deprived of the "sovereign right" to declare war, if it thought best to do so. In 1839, the first French treaty was made. Article 1, reads "There shall be perpetual peace and friendship" between the two countries.

In 1846 the first British treaty was made, Article 1, reads "There shall be perpetual peace and amity" between the two sovereigns "their heirs and

In 1846 a treaty was made with Denmark. Article 1 reads: "There shall be perpetual peace and amity" between the two sovereigns "their heirs and successors." An "additional article," of the same date as the treaty, reads binding till it receive the ratification of the King of Denmark." The treaty was thereafter ratified by the King of Den-mark, and is therefore by its terms a permanent" or "perpetual" treaty.

In 1848, a treaty was made with Hamburg, containing the same wording.

In 1850 a new treaty was made with
the United States, wherein it is again declared that "perpetual peace and amity" shall exist between the two

countries. In 1852 a new British treaty was made. Article 17 provides that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the treaty, either party shall have the right to terminate Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the treaty on "twelve months' notice." The only logical inference from this is that the remainder of the treaty

In 1854 a treaty was made with Bremen, which duplicates the wording used in the Denmark and Hamburg treaties about "permanently binding the two countries.

In 1855 a treaty was made with

This treaty leaves nothing to logic or gard to the other articles, the said treaty shall remain nevertheless, perpetually obligatory, and cannot be modified ex-

France, the United States, Denmark and all the other countries have been binddegree that Hawaii has; so that according to the majority of the committee all these countries have during the past sixty years been recklessly surrendering

'sovereign right.' The fact is that the Cabinet were proposing, concerning this point, no more than has been done over and over again by the Hawaiian Government, and no more than the proudest and most powerful nations of the world have voluntarily incorporated in their treaties with Hawaii.

I do not accuse the majority of the committee of malicious intent, but I do say that they have shown gross ignor-

CONCLUSION OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.

The direction of the House to the committee was two-fold: 1st-To report whether the proposed treaty was intended, or calculated to in any wise jeopardize the political inde-

pendence of Hawaii. 2nd-To report whether the proposed treaty was intended, or calculated to in

any wise jeopardize the commercial in-dependence of Hawaii. There is no evidence, either oral or documentary, that there has been anything than the most absolute and disinterested good faith upon the part of the Cabinet and the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, and a sincere endeavor on their part to advance the commercial prosperity of Hawaii.

The references to "annexation" in connection with the proposed treaty which have been made, are unworthy of any honest man. There is no party and no individual, that I know of, having any voice or control in Hawaiian affairs, who is in favor of annexation to the United States, or any other country, or who is not honestly and heartily in favor of the maintenance and perpetuation of Hawaiian independence and autonomy. So well known is this that declarations and accusations of any persons to the contrary, should be looked upon with suspicion, and submitted to careful scrutiny to ascertain if ulterior objects and motives are not being cloaked under a vociferous semblance

of patriotism. I will consider second, the question with that of the Minister of the In to it as a most signal illustration of the whether the proposed treaty was calcuterior, and the former will be issued partizan spirit in which that report is lated to in any wise jeopardize the poli-

I say most emphatically that the proposed treaty did not jeopardize the political independence of the country, but on

Among all the various treaties made

not a "guarantee" of our independence. perimental stage and a great and valu-Hawaii is not even a party to that agreement be south by its protection." I need not tween France and England that for their say that ramie grows here better than it that the first treaty ever made by this country was with the United States in 1826, and it appears with the declaration abrogate that treaty to-morrow and we Under the stimulus of free trade all would have no right to object.

pendence, not only as against all other nations, but as against herself.

What can be more astonishing or disingenuous than the claim that this proence. The proposition was tor the United States to, by solemn treaty, undertake to prevent foreign aggression in waiia: Government to enact such legisthis country. The argument based here lation, whether by treaty or otherwise on is that the Cabinet thereby intended as will encourage the smaller industries

proof that black is white. nature of this charge, as they make no living.
mention of it in their report, I have menof the same date as the treaty, reads tioned it here as the charge has been try is so dependent on the sugar indus-This treaty shall not be permanently made not only in the public press, but try, and it is also an evil that there are of this House.

This proposition is not without prece-

The South American republics are most Until plantations can greatly reduce rights, and in years past have been particularly jealous of the United States, but no suggestion has ever been made by Columbia that any of her "sovereign rights" were interfered with, or her "independence jeopardized" by this treaty. dependence jeopardized" by this treaty. On the contrary, it has always been considered, as it in truth is, a most valuable protection to her against foreign aggres-

THE COMMERCIAL QUESTION. In regard to the "commercial independence" of the country I would say that the United States is our natural com-Sweden and Norway, which opens with a declaration of "perpetual friendship," and in Article 17 states a right of termination with respect to Articles 4, 5 and 6 only. The treaty and governed by our geographical locaconcludes with the "permanently binding" clause of the Denmark and Hamburg treaties.

and governed by our geographical following tion. It is our natural market on account of its proximity. The distance from here to the California coast is only 2000 miles, In 1858 a new treaty was made with whereas all other available markets are France, opening with a declaration of 6, 8, and 10,000 miles from us. Ours is commercial treaty proposed by the Cab"constant peace and perpetual frienda tropical country and our products the inet, we would have no cause to fear products of a tropical country. The United States located in the temperate tinued commercial advantages under inference, but states that it shall remain | zone, wants our products, and we want | such a treaty, it is not at all likely we in force for ten years, after which twelve their products, and all their manufactory should ever want to see it terminate. The United States is our natural and articles may be given. "But that in re- tural call for reciprocal trade does not only commercial ally. If little Hawaii exist between us and any other country can be so fortunate as to come into a free on the face of the earth. Take for instance our staple product, sugar. Cancept by a mutual agreement between the two contracting parties."

It is useless to particularize further, as stance our staple product, sugar.

Stance our staple product, sugar.

ada is perhaps our only available market other than the United States, but with a population of only 5,000,000, it is not at in one way certainly in other ways and these are simply samples of the treaties all likely that they will take more than which Hawaii has been making with one-fourth, or at the outside, one-third our prosperity will be established on a other countries ever since it became a of our crop. Moreover, it is about 6000 recognised government. It will be ob- miles distant, and the expensive transserved that in every instance given continental railway freights render transabove, not only Hawaii but, England, portation to this country so great, that portation to this country so great, that even if we had no Treaty with the United States, and were obliged to pay the duty ing themselves to "perpetual" and that is likely to be imposed by that gov"permanent" treaties, to be terminated ernment in future, it would be more proonly by "mutual consent" to the same fitable for us to send our sugars to the United States and pay duty, rather than send them to Canada duty free. This is get it to a position where, after consulta-illustrated by the fact that Cuba sends tion with the Legislature, action could

the greater portion of her sugars to New York and pays a high duty in preference to sending them to England where no duty is charged. Australia does not advised the King to sign a Treaty, and want our sugars—they are flooded with sugar from Queensland and the sugar raising islands in their vicinity. A few years ago we tried that market and found it a perfect failure. No South American country wants our sugarthey raise their own. No European country wants our sugar-they are supplied with their own beet sugar, and the cane sugar of tropical islands in that vicinity. So that under any circumstances Treaty or no Treaty, the United States is the only, and the natural mar-

ket for our sugars. This is equally true of nearly all our agricultural products, more especially all perishable fruits.

The products of this country admitted into the United States duty free under our present Treaty are very limited. These articles are arrowroot, bananas, castor oil, hides and skins undressed, pulu, rice, seeds, plants, shrubs or trees, muscavado, brown and all other unre-

fined sugar, syrup of sugar cane, melado and molasses, tallow, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved. I will mention a few articles, the products of this country, that are not included in our Treaty, and consequently pay a duty in the United States:

PRESENT DUTY. Tobacco, 35c to \$1 per lb. Wool, 10c to 12c per lb. Lemons, 16c per box, 11/4 cub. ft. Oranges, 13c per 1¼ cub. ft. Limes, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Figs and Raisins, 2½c per lb. Castor beans, 50c for 50 lbs. Cattle, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Sheep, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Ramie, (present duty unknown). Fruits preserved in their juices, 25 per ent. ad valorem. Beef, mutton and pork, 1c per lb.

DUTY PROPOSED IN THE M'KINLEY BILL. Tobacco, 40c to \$2 50 per 1b. Tobacco, 40c to \$2 50 per lb.
Wool, 10c to 12c per lb.
Lemons, 25c per box, 1¼ cub. ft.
Oranges, 25c per 1¼ cub. ft.
Limes, 25c per box, 1¼ cub. ft.
Figs and Raisins, 2½c per lb.
Castor beans, 32c for 50 lbs. Cattle, more than 1 year old, \$10. Sheep, \$1 50 per head.

Hemp, \$25 per ton.

Ramie, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Fruits preserved in their juices, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Beef, mutton and pork, 2c per lb. Hemp, \$25 per ton.

Now, the day is far distant when the United States will remove all protection lows: Of all the vast number of islands whatever, either in the shape of duty or in the Pacific Ocean, the Hawaiian Group a bounty, from their raw sugar industry, is the only one of any importance which has not passed under the ownership or try will in time be blotted out. control of the great European nations. But even it they should do soally," but content themselves with refer- eration and discussion among certain of be profitable for this country to continue treaty relations with the United States Hawaii cannot protect herself by force. on the basis of the proposed treaty. I It is all well enough to trust to mutual believe that under the stimulus of free good will, good feeling and equity, but in trade, there are several industries men-States Congress.

The utter hollowness and lack of foundation for this charge is shown by reference to treaties made between Hawaii and the various foreign countries, which could have easily been examined.

good will, good leeling and equity, but in trade, there are several industries mentioned above, that would become flourishing industries, such as wool, sheep, day may bring forth. The rapidly changing industries, such as wool, sheep, cattle, tobacco, oranges, lemons and limes, castor beans, preserved pinesuch to the least tween the great nations make it impossible and ramie. Mr. McKinley, in with one of the least tween the great nations make it impossible and ramie. which could have easily been examined by the majority of the committee had they not acted with such unseemly some great power to take possession of port to the House of Representatives, Washington—"Ramie is a remarkable fiber, which will if encouraged soon be woven into a great variety of the finest

season ramie is being grown in many

other industries mentioned above includ-Under these circumstances, the oppor-tunity is offered of obtaining a positive farmer, any one with small means, can guaranty by a nation of a perpetual inde- engage in, be they natives or ioreigners. Under the present treaty bananas are the only fruit we raise to any extent for foreign shipment admitted into the United States duty free—witness the position was a menace to our independ- flourishing condition of that industry,

waiia: Government to enact such legisto facilitate foreign aggression and secure annexation to the United States.

The argument is as illogical as is the the kuleanas of the native Hawaiians throughout the country become valuable Although the majority of the commit- property, and they will not be so depentee have evidently seen the ridiculous dent as they now are on wages for a

I feel that it is an evil that this counby the Attorney-General upon the floor not more small land owners throughout the country. It is not for the interest of this country to be dependent on one indent, as in the treaty between the United States and New Granada of the United States of Columbia, now of about forty years standing, the United States guarantees the autonomy of Columbia over with only our present treaty, the Mcher own territory, and I am informed Kinley tariff bill threatens with one that on several occasions this guaranty blow to paralyze the business of this has been of the most signal service to country, and reduce very materially the country, and reduce very materially the value of property throughout the coun-

But some say the United States might remove all duties on products such as we raise, and thus render entirely nugatory all benefits under a free trade treaty and as one of the terms of the proposed treaty is that it shall be terminated only by mutual consent, we would find our-selves helplessly bound. It is not at all likely that we, and I might say our children either, will live to see the day when the United States will remove all protection, either in the shape of duties or bounties, on all articles such as we raise here, and I am convinced that if we could be so fortunate as to obtain the such a clause—that on account of contrade alliance with this great and prosperous country, with unlimited re-sources that are increasing and developmore healthy and substantial basis.

THE OBJECT OF THE CABINET. I finally desire to call attention to the fact that although the Executive has the legal right to negotiate and execute treaties, without consulting the Legislature, the Cabinet in this instance, have undertaken no such course.

All that they have endeavored to do was to set the matter in motion, so as to

advised the King to sign a Treaty, and by the Attorney-General that he advised the King "not to sign that Treaty" do not seem to be borne out by the evidence. The King has never been asked to sign a Treaty. All that he has been advised to do by the Cabinet was to sign a commission authorizing Mr. Carter to enter negotiations with the United States and to preliminarily agree upon a form of Treaty, which should be subject to ratification by the King, the Cabinet, and the Hawaiian Legislature.

On this point I quote from the Cabinet council minutes; Iolani Palace, December 20, 1889: The Minister of Foreign Affairs said: 'That the Cabinet, in the belief, that it is desirable to have a definite statement of what the United States Government is willing to agree to, for presentation to the Legislature, advise His Majesty to sign the authorization here presented." The situation then is that the Cabinet

was endeavoring to formulate a measure for presentation to the Legislature for its Such measure has not been advanced to a stage at which anything can be done by the House concerning it. Whether the Legislature, as a body, approve of each and every point in the

proposed treaty or not, is not the issue. Without raising any party issue or expressing any approval or disapproval of the particular points in the treaty, the Cabinet can be given the credit for having attempted to bring before the House for consideration a subject, admitted by all to be of the greatest importance.

H. P. Baldwin, Of Committee on Foreign Relations

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP, situated on the corner of King and Richards streets, in perfect order and first-JOE CARAMIA.

FOUND.

CUT AND SPLIT FOR STOVE USE, \$16 per cord, at the HAWN. COMMERCIAL SALESROOMS, 40-tf Cor. Queen and Nuuanu Sts. IN THIS CITY, ON THURSDAY morning, a Rifle, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply to F. R. HARVEY, 145-1t I. I. S. N. Co., wharf.

Mules!

TO ARRIVE BY THE S. C. ALLEN, due June 15th, 20 head of fine young broke Mules and 20 head of 3- and 4-year-olds, unbroken, and within 60 days 80 head than any importer, as I have arrangements with one of the best buyers in California, and I shall endeavor to buy from first

Prompt attention will be given by N. Wright at Little Britan, Honolulu.

Address P. O. Box 452.

1325 130-3m J. N. WRIGHT. and most beautiful fabrics. The present

The ADVERTISER is the leading simply as one of the terms of a contract | dence by France and Great Britain is | Southern States. It has passed the ex-1 journal of the Kingdom.

3dvertisements.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'd.,

B. F. DILLINGHAM, Pres. J. G. SPENCER, Manager. F. L. WINTER, Treas.

THE VERY LATEST IN Piano Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Library Lamps,

Hall Lamps, and Chandeliers.

Just Received from the Factory.

REFRIGERATORS

A Full Line of the Favorite

Eddy's Refrigerators and Ice Chests.

DISSTON'S SAWS AND FILES; NEW LINES OF LOCKS, AND

Shelf Hardware, Etc., Planet Jr. Cultivators.

PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS.

Hartman's Steel Wire Fence

FOR SALE BY

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

Opposite Sprecke's & Co.'s Bank,

UP-TOWN

Book, News and Stationery Store

106 FORT STREET.

DANA'S CHARACTERISTICS

VOLCANOES!

FORNANDER'S

POLYNESIAN RACES

TO BE HAD COMPLETE.

THOS. G. THRUM,

NOTICE.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT MR. W. H. Page in the Honolulu Carriage Manu-

factory, at 128 Fort Street, I am prepared

to continue the above business under the old name of Honolulu Carriage Manufac-

tory, and being an old experienced carriage builder I solicit the patronage of my old friends and the public in general, and with my thorough knowledge of the business

satisfaction. Please call and see me before

(Signed) GIDEON WEST. Honolulu, Cct. 28, 1889. 103-tf

Firewood For Sale,

J. E. GOMES.

(Formerly of Gomes & Wichman.)

McInerny Block, No 79 Fort Street,

Manufacturing -:- Jeweler,

Island orders promptly attended to. 2.0. Box No. 488, Honolulu. 48-3m

MRS. L. C. PRAY,

Genuine Massage and Roman Baths,

150 Fort St.—Chinese Church Yard.

going elsewhere.

PROPRIETOR.

FORT STREET.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'd.,

Fort and Merchant Streets.

EX ALEX. McNEIL,

Steam Book and Job

PRINTING OFFICE

46 Merchant Street.

Is prepared to do all kinds of Commercial and Legal Work, correctly and with dispatch.

Having Lately Received a Very Complete Stock of all the Finer Grades of

Flat Papers of every size,

Fine White and Colored Cards. And also having added to our former

very large assortment, about eighty fonts

Newest Styles of Job Types & Ornaments

From the most celebrated Foundries of the United States, and employing only experienced and tasty workmen, we are prepared to turn

out at very short notice:

Letter Heads. Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Mortgage Blanks, Leases, Bonds,

Steel-plate Wedding Cards, Stock Certificates, Business Cards, Milk Checks,

Bank Checks, Plantation Orders. Receipts, Prom. Notes, Marriage Certificates, Diplomas.

Meal Tickets,

Blotting Pads Druggists' Lables, Envelopes, all sixes; Shipping Receipts.

Ball Programmes

Theatre Programmes

And in fact everything which a First-

class Office can do, and At Bed-rock Prices!

and with experienced workmen and using only the best material I guarantee general satisfaction. Place call and a satisfaction.

46 Merchant Street. CHU ON & CO.,

Chinese AND Japanese Fancy Goods 43 Nuuana Street, Honolulu,

Have constantly on hand, Silk, Satin, Crepe, Grass-cloth, embroidered and hemstitched silk and grass-cloth Handker-chiefs, silk and crepe shawls and scarfs; a great variety of Japanese and Chinese tea sets, vases, bronze and lacquered wares, ivory, sandal wood and tortoise shell card cases, paper cotters, fans, and iewelry ivory, sandal wood and tortoise shell card cases, paper cutters, fans, and jewelry cases; gold and silver jewelry, set with tiger claws, cat-eyes and umber, such as scarf pins, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, etc; an assortment of Chinese and Japanese nick-nacks and curiosities too numerons to specify; Chinese matting a specialty; also, a large quantity of ebony and marble furniture in sets, tables, chairs and settees; a full assortment of flower pots, artificial flower baskets, lacquered and bamboo goods, etc., etc.

goods, etc., etc. A new Tailor shop has just been opened on the premises by the same firm of Chu On & Co., with a large selection of fine goods, suitings, diagonals, and fancy trouserings, which they will make up to

The public is respectfully invited to inspect our goods. 137-3m

PUPTURE

"DR. PIERCE'S

MAGNETIC ELASTIC

TRUSS"Only Electric Truss
in the world. No Iron Hoops or Steel
Springs! Easy to wear. This celebrated
Truss has radically cured thousands
of patients. Estab. 1875. Perfect fitting trusses
eent to all parts of the world and we guarantee safe delivery. For full particulars, write for Pamphlet No. I.
Address, M. E. Truss Co., 704 Sacramento Street,
San Francisco, Cal., U.S. A. For Piles use our New
Instrument for Home Trustment. Price, \$2 or Sc. 5d. DEAD THE DAILY ADVERTISER

It if you want the latest news.